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DATA ON HUNGARIAN HIGH-VOLTAGE INSTALLATIONS

(From a report at the 1948 meeting of CIGRE)

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Most of the electrical installations of Hungary were either damaged by the war or depleted through reparations. One third of the loss was of the latter category. The steam power plants suffered the most damage, but electrical installations such as generators and transformers were damaged almost as badly. Every power transmission line was damaged, and many were almost completely destroyed. The Budapest network was hit the hardest. The extent of damage in that city can be seen from the following data on 30-100 kilovolt lines:

	Open Lines	Underground Lines
Length of power lines in operation, Dec 1944 (km)	561.0	2,623.0
Length of lines destroyed (km)	520.0	2,610.0
Percentage of total destroyed	92.7	99.5
Length of lines in operation, Mar 1946	557.0	2,600.0
Percentage of total restored	99.3	99.1

The productive capacity of the more important power plants which have been designed to function in coordination is as follows (in thousands of kilovolt-amperes):

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Power Plant	Capacity 1943	Capacity 1945	Capacity 1947	Planned Capacity 1951
Kelenfold	223	223	223	223
Lorinci	--	132	*	132
Banhida	109	109	109	109
Tatabanya	81	81	81	81
Ajka	44	44	66	66
Dorog	45	45	45	45
Salgotarjan	33	12	18	28
Varpalota	18	18	18	18

*Dismantled

The lengths of the power transmission and distribution lines in the coordinated system were as follows:

Normal Tension (volts)	Length of Line in Operation (km) 1938	1945	1946
100,000	125	195	205
60,000	230	128	128
30,000	506	1,103	1,103
20,000	2,525	3,323	3,810
15,000	1,801	1,650	1,820
10,000	828	1,775	1,775
5,000	662	750	775
380/220	5,819	8,425	8,790

The more important installations dismantled for reparations included eight turbogenerators with accessory equipment totaling 205 kilovolt-amperes and the entire Budapest-Lorinc 100-kilovolt, 70-kilometer-long power line.

Despite a shortage of materials and skilled labor, power transmission and distribution lines were almost completely restored by the end of 1946. Aluminum and aluminum alloys were used widely in this restoration.

In 1946 the National Assembly passed a law nationalizing 20-million-watt and larger capacity power plants and the power transmission lines. This law also makes the construction of large power plants a function of the state. The nationalizing agencies are the State Electric Works, which directs the operations of plants, and the Energy Council, which acts in an advisory and supervisory capacity.

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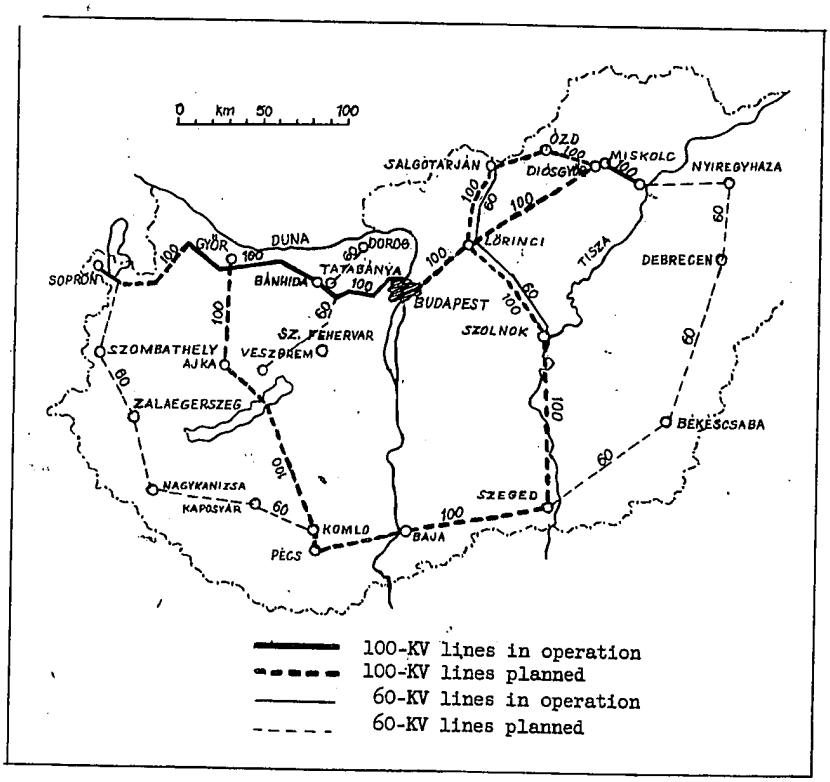
The productive capacity of generators in use in 1943 was 846,000 kilovolt-amperes; in 1947 it was 852,000, and the planned capacity for the end of 1951 is 1,021,000.

The map below shows transmission lines in the coordinated system already in operation and those planned for the future.



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